

les at Auction.

nesdays and Saturdays,
WILL BE OFFERED,
tion Office on Union street,
King and Prince—
ensive and general assortment
asonable Goods, of British,
erman, India, and Domestic
re, which will be well select-
well worthy the attention of
country merchants and others;
designed will be abundantly
from the manufacturers and their
Boston, New York and Phila-
which will give to gentlemen an
y of laying in their goods on as
as they can be in those cities,
to view the difference of Ex-
cise, etc.

particular description of goods
advertised in the papers of the
ments strictly attended to and
ances made if desirable.
John Jackson & Co.
Auctioneers.

ber 27

ES AT VENDUE:

Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
ende Store, corner of Prince
and Water Streets,

A VARIETY OF
Goods, Groceries, &c.
ars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

All kind of goods which are on
n and the prices of which are
ed, can at any time be viewed
ased at the lowest valuation
P. G. MARSTELLER.

n W. Massie and Co.,
st received at their Hardware
on King street, next door to
arts and Allen—
quantity of Plough Plates
edish the iron—also an assort-
bunch and moulding planes of a
r quality; Waldron's cradling
shoes; spades and shovels;
hoses; best N. Scotia grindstones;
ice chains; Irving pans; glazig; ma-
and maple frame looking glasses;
cross cut, pit & hand saws; Crow-
d Swedish steel; English & Amer-
blistered do; together with a gen-
ortment of Goods in their line—al-
ich they will sell on good terms.

18 sthstf

PUBLIC UTILITY.

the interest of the Manufactories
United States, has become a great
Mount Hebron Cotton Mills, and
for sale at his Store on Prince

general assortment of Cotton Yarn

At the Baltimore prices.

quality of this Yarn has given ge-
satisfaction to those who have pur-
heretofore. All orders will be
ally attended to.

Public are also informed, that a
one of superior construction is in
ation at said mill for carding Wool
work will be executed in the best
e. To accommodate customers to
archine, he will receive at his store
arcs of Wool, forward them to
ill, and the rolls returned to his
or delivery. The wool should be
d clean, and oiled with clean soft
accompanied with a blanket, it being
most suitable for the preservation of
ls when carded.

Terms of Carding.

Country Wool 10 cents per lb

blood Merino 12

blood do 15—and an addi-

two cents per lb for country—two

half cents for half blood. & three

or full blood when the carder finds

Mordecai Miller.

ch 22

esom

Ten Dollars Reward.

N AWAY from the subscriber,

living near Battletown, Frederick
Virginia, on Sunday the 15th

a negro man named DANIEL,
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high and about
rs of age, well proportioned and
round faced, plump eyes, a good
teeth, and in the front of his mouth
ny between them, speaks low and
distinct, but can if he is dis-
e drinks no spirits, is good far-
ives the wagon and is fond of
ness—it is supposed that he wore
red cloth black coat, and that he
ing towards Alexandria to go on
of a vessel—he probably may go to
y of Washington, as he has con-
s and acquaintances in Ferdinand
s family, or he may change his
and go to Chambersburg in Penn-
sylvania, there being some of his ac-
ances living there who were set
said Fairfax. The above reward
given if taken out of the state, for
reception, or Twenty Dollars if
in the state, & reasonable charges
brought home.

ers of all vessels are hereby war-
taking on board or harboring the
gro, as I am determined to take
on all such offenders.

ELIE SWEARINGEN.

thustus 18

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY S. SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVII.]

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1817.

[4]

For Freight,

The copper bottomed brig
BOXER, Wm. Merrill, mas-
ter; carries about 1600 bar-
rels, is a first rate vessel,
sails fast, and will be ready to receive a
cargo in four days. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Who have for sale, said brig's cargo, of
150 tons plaster
20 boxes white } Havana Sugars
7 do brown } entitled to debenture
2 barrels
4 boxes, containing 12 bottles each } Castor Oil.

april 22

FOR FREIGHT,

Ship Maria, burthen 5500
barrels, is a well built sub-
stantial vessel, in complete
order for the immediate re-
ception of a cargo.

ALSO

Ship Wilhelmina, burthen
4000 barrels; is in prime or-
der and can be ready to re-
ceive a cargo in a few days.

Apply to

LAWRASON and Fowle.

March 25

New-Orleans Sugar & Molasses
LANDING this day at Central wharf,
from the schr Jefferson, capt. John-
stone

32 hhds 1st quality N Orleans Sugar

50 do do Molasses

For sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Freight,

The schooner JEFFERSON
Ebenezer Johnstone, master,
burthen about 800 bbls, is a
new vessel, sails fast and will
be ready to receive a cargo in three days
and take freight either to Europe, the W
Indies or coastwise.

apply as above.

Duck, Nankens, Rum, &c.

J OHN G. LADD & Co. have received
per schr Nancy and Mary, Captain
Brewster from Boston, and offer for
sale

34 bolts Russia duck

7 bales yellow rankens

25 pieces seersuckers

44 pieces bandanas and choppeas

36 pieces Longu romals

1 bale Madras pattern hdkfs

50 barrels New England rum

75 tons plaster Paris

100 grindstones

164 bushels potatoes

18 boxes no. 2 and 3 chocolate

20 barrels Gläuber's salts

6 bundles cassia

Mens' thick shoes and tow cloth

For Washington, N. C.

The good schooner NANCY
& MARY, Cyrus Brewster
master, will be ready to re-
ceive freight in a few days
at low rates, for which or passage. Ap-
ply as above.

May 2

Hemp, Iron, &c.

LANDING from the schr New Packet,
Capt. Crosby, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

18 tons first qual. St. Petersburg hemp

15 do Swedes' iron, square bars, of 5 4,

7 8 and 1 inch

20 barrels } New England Rum

35 hogheads }

100 casks cheese

60 tons plaster Paris.

April 3

For Freight,

The Schooner STORK, Da-
vid Soule master, burthen
about 700 barrels, is a good
vessel, will be ready for a
to go in 4 days, and take freight for the
West Indies or Coastwise. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

Who have for sale,

Said schooner's cargo of

60 tons Plaster Paris

20,000 feet Lumber

15 cords Hemlock Bark

They have also landing from schooner
Republican, Capt. Bangs,

30 tons Swedes' iron, square bars of

1, 1 1/8, 1 1/4 inches

50 boxes mould Candles

April 18

For Newburyport,

The sloop CHARLES, Jas.
Foreman, master, will sail in
ten days. For freight of 200
bbls, or passage, apply to

JOHN G. LADD & Co.

FOR BOSTON AND PORTLAND
The brig Nimrod,

Captain Prince,

will be ready to receive a
cargo in two days, and take freight for
either of the above places. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Who have for sale, said brig's cargo, of

150 tons Plaster Paris.

April 4

For Providence, RI

The packet brig GEORGE
WASHINGTON, C. Gorton
master, will sail in a few days
—For freight of 100 bbls, or
passage, having very good accommoda-
tions, apply to

JOHN G. LADD & Co.

For Boston, or any foreign
Port,

The staunch new brig COB-
BOSSÉE CONTEE, Howes,
master; burthen 1200 bbls.
will be ready to receive a
cargo in a few days. apply to

DUNBAR & TOWNSEND,

Who have for sale, landing from the said
vessel,

4 hogheads and } N. E. Rum
120 barrels }

25 boxes Lemons, in good order

10 bags Calcutta Sugar

15 trunks, containing men's, women's

and misses' Shoes

10 cases Hats, different kinds

130 casks Thomaston Lime

150 reams Wrapping Paper.

april 23

Steam boat Washington,

COMMENCES her Daily Trips
C on Monday evening, 5th May.
She leaves the steam boat wharf every
evening (except Saturday even g.) at
6 P M. arrives at Thorne Point by s
o'clock the next morning. Returning,
leaves Thorne Point at 8 A. M. and
arrives at Washington the same day,
in the afternoon.

May 3

Millinery.

M RS. M. MOONEY, respect-
fully informs the ladies of Alex-
andria. That she has just received
from on board the sloop Margaret, a
very elegant assortment of collaretts
Turbans & Turban fronts. First
quality white chip Flatts and bands,
white and black lace Shawls, white
lace handkerchiefs with chenile bor-
ders.

And expects in a few days to re-
ceive the Spring fashions from Balti-
more, Philadelphia and N. York, with a
handsome supply of Leghorn, straw
hats, artificial flowers &c.

May 2

Bryan Hampson & Co.

O FFER for sale,
34 hhds. prime New Orleans Sugar

30 puncheons 3 and 4 proof Anti-

guarum, on reasonable terms.

May 8

Thomas J. Peyton & Co.

O FFER for sale at their store, at the
upper end of King-street,

40 bbls Baltimore Whiskey } excellent
10 hhds New-Orleans Sugar } quality

ALSO.

A small assortment of DRY GOODS,
among which are some elegant silk shawls
bought at auction, and sold at reduced
prices, with a general stock of groceries,
by retail.

May 1

Groceries, &c.

R OBERTS AND ALLEN, have for
sale,

100 chests and boxes gunpowder, im-
perial and young hyson teas, of
this spring's importation, and of
first quality

\$0,000 wt coffee in bags, principally 1st

quality green

1,500 do Java coffee, selected for ret

Alexandria Gazette,

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 7 Dollars.
Country Gazette 5 Dollars.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1817.

FROM THE BALT. FED. REPUBLICAN.

LINES

Inscribed by a friend, to the memory of
the late hon. THOMAS P. GROSVENOR,
deceased.

Lamented Grosvenor! to the grave
Thy manly form is early borne;
Ev'n now o'er thee the grass doth wave,
And spring, midst all her sweetness,
mourn!

The summer breeze shall linger there,
And nature spread her fairest bloom,
And dewy evening nurse with care
The bow'rs around thy rural tomb.
There pious friendship pensive led,
To thee shall pay the frequent tear—
There truth and virtue silent tread,
And bend in sacred sorrow near.

Serene and peaceful be his rest
Who ev'ry generous passion felt;
And light the earth upon that breast
Where pure and spotless honor dwelt.

Oh! could affection claim the pow'r
To stay the fatal dart of death;
She had not known this mournful hour,
But still preserv'd thy val'd breath.

Fied is the genius oft display'd
In aid of truth and virtue's laws;
And mute the eloquence that sway'd
Resistless in thy country's cause!

The chilling earth that form conceals,
So late with freedom's spirit fir'd;
And blighted hope her grief reveals
O'er all that youth and age admir'd.

To cheer thy path and guide thy mind,
Religion pour'd her holy flame;
And, midst her beams, thy worth refin'd
Shines brighter on the roll of fame!

While thy free spirit mounts the skies,
Thou leav'st a fair example here:
To those who virtuous fame may prize,
Thy honor'd name will long be dear.

Thy last and dreamless sleep be calm!
Still in the hour devote to thought,
Thou oft the languid scene shall charm,
By fancy's magick influence brought.

LONDON, March 15.
BONAPARTE.

The memorial in the shape of a letter to Sir Hudson Lowe, of which we yesterday laid a copy before our readers, has been published in a pamphlet with some prefatory remarks by M. Santine, who calls himself " *Hausier du Cabinet de l'Empereur*," from which the following are extracts:—

" I am a native of the Island of Corsica: at the age of eighteen I entered the military service in the battalion of Corsican sharp shooters. I was present at the battles of Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Prussian Eylau, Friedland, Ratisbon, Eckmühl, Aspern, Ypersberg, and finally, at the battle of Polask; after which I quitted the profession of a soldier for that of a Courier. When the Emperor departed from Fontainbleau for the Island of Elba, I determined on following him, without feeling any concern about the rank in which I might continue my services. A short time after our arrival, I was presented to the Emperor. He recognized an old soldier who had never failed in the fulfillment of his duty: and had the goodness to grant me the place of Messenger to his cabinet, and Keeper of his Port Folio. I returned to France in 1815, in the suite of the Emperor; and after the Battle of Waterloo, I accompanied him to Rochefort, and on board the English ship the Bellerophon. Finally, I was one of the few faithful servants of his Majesty, who had the happiness to follow him to St. Helena, where, for nearly a year, I served near his person.

The emperor on his arrival, resided in the house of a merchant named Balcombe, where he remained for about two months. Mr. Balcombe's house was neither suitable nor convenient; but for this, Sir George Cockburn was in no way blameable. On every occasion he endeavored to conciliate the duties of his office, with the respect and delicacy which were due to the rank and misfortunes of his august prisoner. From thence the Emperor was transferred to Longwood, which was once a farm belonging to the East India company. In this wretched asylum he still remains. His sleeping chamber is scarcely large enough to contain a bed and a few chairs. The roof of this hovel consists of paper, coated with pitch, which is beginning to rot, & through which the rain water and dew penetrate. In addition to all these inconveniences, the house is infested by vermin, who devours every thing they can reach. All the Emperor's linen, even that which was lately sent from England, has been gnawed and completely destroyed by them. For want of clothes, the linen was necessarily exposed upon the floor. When the emperor is at dinner the rats run about the apartment, and even creep between his feet.

The report of a house having been built for the emperor, which it has been said, was sent from England, is entirely false. Some pieces of timber work have, indeed, arrived, but the governor declared that a house cannot be built in less than three or four years.

When the emperor was established at Longwood, Sir G. Cockburn introduced the most exact economy into every branch of the expenditure. The emperor, however, never wanted what was necessary, and the Admiral always took care that nothing should be refused which, with the due regard to locality, the person of the emperor, and his duty, was indispensable.

It is not, however, economy, which the new Governor has introduced into the household of the emperor; it is absolute want.

It is to be recollect that the Governor took upon himself the entire charge of the maintenance of Napoleon and his suite; but the provisions he furnished were always in too small a quantity, and also very often of bad quality. In the latter case, when the emperor's house-steward (Cypriani) has found himself under the necessity of sending back the provisions, the articles were never replaced by others more fit for use, and it has been necessary to wait until the following day for a supply.

Colonel Poniatowski has been removed from the Island by the order of the governor.

We departed from St. Helena on the 28th of October on board the English frigate the Orontes, and after having sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, we again returned to St. Helena.

There we remained for several days without being suffered to land. The emperor having been informed of our return, caused some provisions to be purchased at James-town for our voyage to England, which were sent on board the vessel. We were however, under the necessity of sending back the live stock, as the captain

eggs and bread, of the soldiers' wives, insisted on our killing it immediately. As for wine, we never tasted it during the voyage, as we would not submit to have the emperor's present, which was strictly our own, distributed to us in rations by the captain.

The gov. sent seven servants to Longwood, but the emperor was obliged to dismiss four of them from inability to supply them with food, on which the gov. granted soldiers' rations to the three that remained.

Often has it also happened that Cypriani, the steward, has purchased from these three servants the rations of bread they received from the camp, in consequence of the want of provisions for the emperor and his suite, which had not arrived.

It is a fact which will appear incredible, but which is not less true, that the Emperor is limited a bottle of wine per day. Marshal and Madame Bertrand, gen. Montholon and his lady, General Gourgand and Count Las Casas, have also each their bottle.

Marshal Bertrand has 3 children, M. de Las Casas one, about 15 or 16 years old; and for all these mouths the Governor allows no rations.

In this state of things, the emperor has been compelled to sell all his plate to procure the first necessities of life! I myself broke it in pieces before it was sent to market. The produce of the sale was deposited by order of the governor, in the hands of Mr. Balcombe, and the emperor was not permitted to touch a single penny.

When the house steward, wishing to supply the deficiency of the provisions furnished by the Gov. makes purchases himself, which happens every day, he can only pay them by orders upon Mr. Balcombe.

I used to rise at day break, & when I did not succeed in shooting a few pigeons in the neighbourhood of our dwelling, the emperor had frequently nothing for breakfast. The provisions did not reach Longwood until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon; & then they were so bad a quality that the house-steward had to send them back, the Emperor subsisting entirely on the produce of my shooting. On these occasions the cook thought himself fortunate in having brought from Paris some portable cakes, with which he made soup for the emperor.

There is no water fit for cooking at Longwood. Very good water may however, be procured at a distance of 1,200 yards, and might be conveyed to the emperor's barracks at an expense of from 12 to 15 francs.

The house is supplied by water which is brought from this fountain, it is open only once during the day; at all other times is locked.—It is guarded by an English officer, who is scarcely ever present when water is wanted. There is a conduit for conveying water to the English camp; but it is thought unnecessary to do as much for the unfortunate Napoleon.

I spare the great and numerous English nation a picture of the other insults and humiliations to which the emperor is exposed, and also a further detail of the complaints which the emperor makes against the Gov. Sir Hudson Lowe. I shall confine myself to observing, that at the last

visit the Gov. made to Longwood, and at which I was present, he offended to such a degree that the emperor said, 'Have you not then done with insulting me! Leave my presence, & let me never see you again, unless you have received orders from your government to assassinate me, you will then find me ready to lay open my breast to you. My person is in your power. You may shed my blood.'

The climate of Longwood is, besides, most unhealthy, every thing is there in extremes—the humidity, the wind and the heat.

Admiral Cockburn had marked out a circuit of two leagues for the Emperor's promenade: the present Governor has, without any motive, bridged it to half a league.

The inconvenience of the climate of Longwood, and particularly the humidity to which the emperor is exposed, have considerably injured his health; and it is the opinion of his English physician, that he cannot remain there another year without hazarding his life.

It has often happened that, on finding himself without any butcher's meat for the emperor's table, the steward has sent me to purchase a beef, for which I have paid four guineas; and often could only procure pork for making soup.

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and polished manners, his person of middling size, and an intelligent frank countenance. In the last French Imperial Court Callender he had the title of Baron.

William Cobbett did not arrive in the ship Pacific, on Saturday, as stated in our last; but is momently expected, having taken his passage in the ship Importer, capt. Ogden, that sailed in company with the Pacific.

The arm of the British Government has been so strengthened by the suspensions of the habeas corpus act, that the trade of patriotism no longer thrives.

We should not be surprised if Tandem Hunt, and other accomplices, should follow him in a short time.

Their sport is all spoiled. A meeting was called at Spa-Fields on the 24th of March, and the deluded populace collected in considerable numbers, but there being no orator to influence their minds by intemperate harangues, they soon dispersed. The idea of being exposed upon a gibbet, has had an astonishing effect upon their nerves, sealed their mouths and stopped their pens. A man was taken up in London for hawking about Cobbett's last Register, containing seditious matter, and fined 10d. From this circumstance, it is probable Cobbett has taken the hint, and thinking his turn might come next, when he might be called on for something more than a fine, has taken himself off.

From a late London paper.

MR. LOCKHART AND MR. COBBETT.—A most curious and edifying correspondence has taken place between Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Lockhart, M. P. in consequence of the former having asserted at the Hampshire meeting, that the latter had made the foulest misrepresentation that was ever made by mortal man. Mr. Lockhart followed Mr. Cobbett to his inn, and wished, in the presence of witnesses, to call for an explanation. Then Mr. Cobbett said, his demand must be made in writing. Accordingly, the following correspondence took place:

SIR.—As you requested me to put in writing the object of my requesting a meeting with you, I beg to inform you it was with a view to your retracting the word *feud*, which you applied to me, by stating I had been guilty of a foul misrepresentation. I did not hear whether you said "of your language or intention."

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. LOCKHART.

WINCHESTER, 11th March, 1817.

SIR—I did not say that it was "a foul misrepresentation" which you made, but "the foulest misrepresentation that ever was made by mortal man," an opinion which I still entertain, and always shall, until you shall fully express your sorrow for the effects of that mortification, which, I hope, led your tongue beyond the cool dictates of your mind.

I am sir,
Your most humble,
And most obedient servt.
WM. COBBETT.

MARCH 11, 1817.

SIR—I have received your answer, which leaves no alternative, except that of my insisting on that satisfaction which you owe me as a gentleman, and which I wish you would empower some friend to arrange this evening.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. LOCKHART.

I shall remain in Winchester this evening for this purpose, until 8 o'clock, and a friend will deliver this letter to you to accept your arrangement.

WINCHESTER, 11th March, 1817.

SIR—if I could stay here another day, I would amuse myself with some business with you, but having business of more importance on hand, I must beg of you to renew your peasant correspondence, upon our arrival in town. In the mean while, I remain,

Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
WM. COBBETT.

To these letters, Mr. Cobbett, in his Journal of this day, adds the following explanation of his own motives for accepting the challenge:

"Now, my good neighbors, a few plain facts will enable you to form a perfectly correct judgment of this man's conduct and character. First, he knew that I had written many essays, reprobating, in the strongest terms, the practice of duelling. Second, he knew that I had held it as a species of suicide, for a man, in my situation, to fight a duel, seeing, that, if one missed me, another would be found, till some one should hit me. Third (and this was his rock of safety) he knew well that if I accepted of his challenge, I must instantly forfeit five thousand pounds sterling. He knew this well, for he, who is a lawyer, mind, knew that I had been bound in recognition for seven years from the year 1812—This was his safeguard! You often hear of people, who are going to fight duels, taken before magistrates, and bound over. That puts an end to the affair.—But he knew, and well knew, that I was bound over before hand, and in a monstrous and ruinous sum, and, when you are told, that he brought two witnesses with him, you will easily guess what were his real intentions.

When men mean to fight, they go to war in a very different way. They seek

To the editor of the Richmond Compiler.

The following is so majestically grand, and awfully sublime, infinitely transcending the ordinary discourses on the subject, that I doubt not you will judge it worthy of a place in your columns:

" The two preceding chapters are certainly among the most important and the most sublime in the New Testament. The general judgment, the resurrection of the body and the states of the quick and the dead, the unrighteous and the just, are described concisely indeed; but they are exhibited in the most striking and affecting points of view. I have attempted little else than verbal illustrations: the subject is too vast for my comprehension—I cannot order my speech by reason of darkness—though there are some topics handled here which do not appear in other parts of the sacred writings—yet the main of what we learn is this:—Our God will come and will not keep silence. A fire shall burn before him, and it shall be very tempestuous round about him. He shall call to the Heavens above and to the Earth beneath, that he may judge his people the day of judgment! What an awful word is this!

What a truly terrific time! when the Heavens shall be shrivelled as a scroll, and the elements melt with fervent heat! When the earth and its appendages shall be burnt, and the fury of the conflagration be such, that there shall be no more sea! A time when the noble and ignoble dead, the small and the great shall stand before God, and shall be judged according to the deeds done in the body. Yea, a time when the thoughts of the heart, and every secret thing, shall be brought to light! When the innumerable millions of transgressions in embryo, and abortive sins, shall be exhibited in all their purposes and intents! A time, when Justice—External justice, shall sit alone upon the throne, and pronounce a sentence, as impartial as irreproachable; and as awful as eternal!

There is a term of human life; and every human being is rapidly gliding to it, as fast as the wings of Time, in their onward motion incomprehensibly swift, can carry him!

And shall not the living lay this to heart? Should we not live, in order to die? Should we not die in order to be judged? And, should we not live and die, so as to live again to all Eternity: not with satan and his angels, but with God and his saints?—O! thou man of God! thou Christian, thou immortal spirit, think of these things!"

* Dr. Clarke's concluding observations on the last chapter of 1 Thessalonians.

Wm. Penn on Marriage.—Do thou be wise; prefer the person, virtue before beauty, the end before the body; thou hast a wife, a friend, a companion, a second self, one that bears an equal share with thee in all thy trials and troubles.

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And most obedient servant,

W.M. COBBETT.

March 11, 1817.

Sir—I have received your answer, which leaves no alternative, except that of insisting on that satisfaction which you owe me as a gentleman, and which I wish you would empower some friend to arrange this evening.

I am, sir,

your obedient servant,

J. J. LOCKHART.

I shall remain in Winchester this evening for this purpose, until 8 o'clock, and friend will deliver this letter to you to accept your arrangement.

Winchester, 11th March, 1817.

Sir—if I could stay here another day, I would amuse myself with some fun with you, but having business of more importance on hand, I must beg of you to renew your pleasant correspondence, upon our arrival in town. In the mean while, I remain,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

W.M. COBBETT.

To these letters, Mr. Cobbett, in his journal of this day, adds the following explanation of his own motives for accepting the challenge:

"Now, my good neighbors, a few plain facts will enable you to form a perfectly correct judgment of this man's conduct and character. First, he knew that I had written many essays, reprobating, in the strongest terms, the practice of duelling.

Second, he knew that I had held it as a species of suicide, for a man in my situation, to fight a duel, seeing that, if one missed me, another would be bound, till some one should hit me. Third (and this was his rock of safety) he knew well that if I accepted of his challenge, I must instantly forfeit five thousand pounds sterling. He knew this well, for he, who, a lawyer, mind, knew that I had been bound in recognizance for seven years from the year 1812—This was his safeguard! You often hear of people, who are going to fight duels, taken before a magistrate, and *bond over*. That puts an end to the affair—but he knew, and we knew, that I was bound over before hand, and in a monstrous and ridiculous sense, and, when you are told that he brought two witnesses with him, you will easily guess what were his real intentions.

When men mean to fight, they go to war in a very different way. They send

single friend to tell the party of it in a whisper. They do not go to the party and take two witnesses with them. They do not run blustering about and make a great noise; and, my real belief is, that if I had done any thing, which would have amounted to a breach of the peace, if I had accepted a challenge, and had appointed a time to fight; Lockhart the brave would have taken care, that the breach of the peace should have cost me five thousand pounds! This is my belief; but you have the facts before you, and I leave you to judge for yourselves."

ALEXANDRIA: MONDAY, MAY 5, 1817.

Extract of a letter dated Pernambuco, 13th March, to Mr. Seebohn, Balt. The revolution commenced on the 6th instant, about 2 o'clock, P. M. in the barracks just by our house, and at 5 o'clock all was quiet. This thing has been in contemplation a number of years, and was so organized as to have taken place throughout the Brazils about three months hence, on the birth day of one of the Princes of Portugal, when all the troops would be under arms for the celebration, but accidentally it leaked out in this place, and about 60 of the head patriots were proscribed by the government here, and they had actually seized Domingo Jose Martin (whom you know) and put in prison. The other conspirators, who were not taken, did not know that their names were on the proscribed list; when on the 6th inst. the governor ordered the adjutant of orders to read to their regiment on duty the names of those persons. The adjutant, while in the act of his duty, read the name of an officer who was standing close by him, and who immediately drew his sword and ran through the adjutant. Thus commenced the revolution of the Brazils; nothing but liberty was the word, and it vibrated from bosom to bosom. Immediately on the officer being killed, a part of the officers and soldiers erected their standard of liberty; and, the word was passed, to which party do you belong, but almost all answering we are patriots, little blood was shed. The confusion, however, was very great at first, as the bulk of the people did not know the cause of the fighting. You will recollect the younger brother of Martin. When this gentleman heard that hostilities had commenced, he immediately went alone to the prison where his brother was confined, and presenting his pistols ordered him to be liberated, which the jailor complied with. Martin then seized a sword, ordered his friends to follow him and he would give their country liberty. The canon planted on the bridge were fired but a few times. The governor made his escape to Fort Brum, but his soldiers immediately delivered him and the fort up to the patriots. They embarked him in a schooner for Rio de Janeiro, with a new flag flying at the main, which is at present white, but probably will be altered. The next day the congress assembled at the old palace, and all embraced as brethren.

Charleston, April 26.

A gentleman of very acuity and respectability, recently from Savannah, informs us that on Sunday last, he was on board the Buenos Ayrean privateer brig *Invisible*, captain Jewett, at anchor on Tybee. Captain J. stated to him, that during a late cruise on the coast of Cuba, boats full of people frequently came off to him in the night, bringing fresh provisions, and expressed their wishes for the success of the Revolutionary cause. They were fearful of communicating with vessels under the independent flag openly, as it might excite suspicion in the rulers.—Captain J. gave it as his opinion, that in less than twelve months time, the whole island of Cuba would throw off the legitimate yoke of Ferdinand.

We understand that a company of the U. S. Artillery will be immediately ordered from the garrison of this harbor to the frontiers of Georgia, to aid in chastising the hostile Creek Indians.

Times.

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in this city, dated St. Petersburg, 20th December, 1816. [Balt. pap.]

"We request your attention and your giving publicity to the following regulations just published.

Regulations for bills of lading.

"1st. The bill of lading is to contain the weight, measure or number of each package, &c. and to be signed by the shipper of the goods. If the specification cannot be all written on the bill of lading itself, and there is a separate list added, this one is to be signed likewise by the shipper of the goods, as well as the bill of lading.

"These regulations are additional ones to those of the 5th of March, 1813, and only such bills of lading will be considered to be in order, which are in conformity to all these rules.

"*BROTHERS CRAMER.*"

Exchange Coffee House

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...MAY 2.

ENTERED,

Ship General Lingan, Weston, Amsterdam, via Isle of May.

Brig Antelope, Lowe, Providence, R. I.

Schr Mary, Fisher, Boston.

Coquette, Vail, N.York.

CLEARED,

Barque Geo. William, Warner, Oporto; by A. C. Cazenove.

Schr Liberty, Bears, Boston; by J.

T. Vowell, S. and D. Reed, Dunbar and Townsend, and the master.

the crown. If the governor of St. Helena be a Briton, he is indeed what his name announces, a Low one—If he does not clear himself of a part of the charge against him, we shall hold him to be not merely Lowe, but Lowest.

The American people will receive more substantial information of the true state of the British cabinet, from the speech of the Marquis of Wellesley, than from all the speeches and writings on both sides taken together.

Hazard, Hallet, Boston; by D. Somers, J. Douglass and Co. and others. Coquette, Vail, Georgetown, by the master.

May 3.
No arrivals last night, or this day at noon—wind N.E.

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MEMORANDA.

A letter was received this day from Captain Amos Smith of the ship Lydia, of this port, dated Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, March 9th, where he had been wind bound for a great length of time.

Capt. Weston, ship General Lingan, noticed yesterday, reports, April 21, lat. 34, long. 71, spoke brig Thomas and Edward, from N.York, 8 days, bound to St. Croix. 24th, spoke ship Resolution, Jewell, hence, 30 leagues east of Cape Henry, all well.

Sloop Traveller, Beaufort, hence, arrived at N.York 29th ult. 7 days

Sloop Hector, Thorpe, hence, arrived at New Bedford 25th ult.

Sloop Unity, Hand, at Philadelphia, 30th ult. up for this port

Brig Economy, Farrow, hence, arrived at Boston 27th ult. 14 days.

Ship Betsey, Hunt, cleared at Philadelphia first instant, for this port.

Sloop American Hero, Perry, cleared at Newport 19th ult. for this port.

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Notice.

A MEETING of all those persons who feel interested in the

Second Presbyterian Church, of Alexandria, is requested THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 4 o'clock, Jon

business of importance, at the church (formerly St. Paul's) on Fairfax street; May 5 It

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London Goods.

C. & I. P. THOMPSON,

AVE received per the ship Emily, Blackwell, from London, a well selected assortment of seasonable articles,

Among them are,

Extra superfine imperial Saxony cloths

do do cassimères

Superfine white & Lon. printed quiltings

York stripes and striped florentines

7-8 and 4-4 fine and super calicoes and

chintzes, new and tasty patterns

9-8 superfine ginghams do

Cambrie, jacquot and fancy muslins

Nuns' threads, very fine

Adelphi cotton threads do

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ON HAND,

Cotton shirtings, dimities, hosiery, shawls

Madras and Malabar lksfs, beaver gloves

Patent net braces etc. etc.

May 5 mwf20t

>>>

New Music.

THE following fashionable songs and pieces are just received and for sale

by JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

Copenhagen Waltz Retour de Zephyr

Swiss da Sicilian Dance

Hail to the Chief Tyrolean Air

Musette de Nina Jesse the Flower of

Waterloo Dunblane

Study for the Ger. Oh yes! so well so

Flute by Saust Echo song

4 Sonatas by La Dearst Ellen

tour Amour la plus belle Woodbine Cottage

Paddy Carey Winds whisper gen

Do arranged as a Rondo Robin's Petition

Little Sue Byron's Farewell

I have a silent sor. Svani il Nemico

row here Wreath

The bold Dragoon Don Cossack

Dace in Tekeli When twilight's

Nightingale dews

ah vous dirai je ma Love has eyes

ma Wellington's Res.

Comet turn (Rondo)

Harringtons lesson Oh! rest thee babe

ah! Perdona &c. &c. &c.

With a great variety of other songs and pieces.

May 5 mwf20t

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Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership of ISABELL & HORWELL having expired, and Richard Horwell having sold out his interest to William Isabell—the debts due to that firm, as well as those due to the late firm of Isabell, Horwell and Gray, are hereby transferred to William Isabell, who engages to pay all debts contracted by either of the above firms.

WILLIAM ISABELL,

RICHARD HORWELL,

May 5 St

William Isabell,

CONTINUES to carry on the Business as usual at the Old Stand, lower end of Prince street, and has on hand and intends constantly keeping a large supply of fashionable and strong

Ready-made Clothing.

Which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices for cash.

Gentlemen's garments made up

at the shortest notice and in the most fash-

ionable style on very moderate terms.

May 5 St

For New-York,

Schr TWO SIST

